



STEVENS POINT, WIS., JAN. 15, 1896.

## SCIENCE UP TO DATE.

INVENTIONS AND DISCOVERIES  
OF RECENT ORIGIN.

The Story Told By the Human Hand—  
A Safety Lamp Burner—About In-  
sects—Causes for Disease—Electro-  
Culture for Plants.

**M**ABEL asks what special characteristics are indicated by a very slender palm and long, tapering fingers? Answer: Such a hand would on general principles indicate a moderate amount of delicacy and refinement, but other features might neutralize this. Very tapering fingers, especially at the tips, are by some authorities said to indicate a parsimonious disposition. But this may be so counteracted by large benevolence that its indicative value is almost, if not entirely, lost. In making estimates of character, not one indication but many are to be taken into account. In the study of phrenology, for example, one may have large benevolence, but yet may be so overwhelmingly selfish that the benevolence portion of the nature is entirely overshadowed.

**A Possible Cause of Disease.**  
Eels have, within the past few years, multiplied rapidly in many localities, and a great number of them have been taken out of the water-pipes of our cities. In some instances fish have been found in the pipes, and living creatures of various sorts are not infrequently thrown out by the force of the water. Of course, these fish get into the larger mains, then by tremendous pressure are forced into the smaller ones, thence into the pipes, which they sometimes entirely fill up, shutting off the water as effectually as though they were plugged up. A considerable amount of sickness in one place has been attributed by the residents to this state of affairs. If these creatures can get into the pipes, sticks and other articles can get in also, and in one instance some small limbs of trees had lodged across the entrance to a pipe, and wedged in between these were the remains of eels, fishes and frogs. The people living in the district fed by this pipe had been for some time using water literally strained through decomposed animal matter. That there were illness and death was not at all remarkable. There should be some means by which pipes could be examined. Opening a hydrant is all very well, but who is able to say what may be lodged at the mouth of the pipe that feeds the hydrant? As far as keeping out injurious matter is concerned, the provisions are in many cases criminally inadequate. People drink water in a sort of go-it-blind way, many times without thinking of the danger that may lurk in it; and even though they might suspect it, are utterly powerless to remedy the evil.

**Electro-Culture of Plants.**  
The experiment stations have been growing plants under the influence of electricity. Some garden vegetables are injured if not entirely spoiled by electricity. Carrots, peas, cress, spinach and some others were not particularly satisfactory. Lettuce was wonderfully stimulated, but it was discovered that it must not be continually exposed to the light. It is stated that plants must have a certain amount of darkness in order to flourish. One authority declares that plants gather during the daytime forces that they utilize during the darkness of the night. However this may be, it is true that plants do better when they pass some portion of 24 hours in darkness. Among the early experiments were those tried in 1848 by Beckenstetter, who placed a series of wires so that the electricity could come in contact with the roots of the plants. During a thunderstorm there were sparks thrown out from the wires, and this created such consternation in the neighborhood that he feared to continue the trials. Under the influence of electricity flowers bloom much sooner and show finer and more brilliant coloring. It is, however, necessary always to interpose glass between the light and the plant, as the naked light is too bright and injures the foliage.

**A Safety Lamp Burner.**  
A manufacturing company of New-Ark, is introducing a new lamp burner for kerosene lamps, as shown in the cut, which they claim is absolutely non-explosive, and the reputation this com-



pany bears should make their claims worthy of consideration. The lamp can be refilled without removing the burner, and in case of overturning by accident the lamp is automatically extinguished before the angle is sufficient

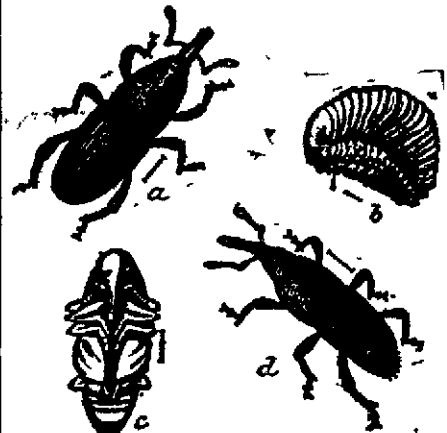
to allow the oil to reach the burner. There are seven distinct points of merit over the ordinary burner, and, taken altogether, it seems to be a valuable improvement in a universally used article.

**The Granary Weevil.**  
This is the time of year when the farmer will begin to be worried by the grain-bin beetle. We have heard a great deal about them in time past, and have no reason to expect less trouble in the future. We will first describe the illustration. The size of the insects may be seen by the little straight line beside each one, the insect as shown being magnified. The mature weevil is seen at figure a. His Latin name is Calandra granaria. The larva, that is, the form as it comes from the egg, is shown at b. The pupa form is shown at c. At d is seen another insect, the name of which is Calandra oryza. Oryza is Latin for rice, and this insect is popularly called the rice beetle, because he was first discovered in this grain. There is a striking similarity between this one and the one at a, but the reader will notice that the thorax of a is longitudinally punctured.

The granary weevil is not an insect of recent discovery. It is about as old as history, and we hear of it anterior to the Christian era. It probably once used its wings, but after many centuries of sojourn in the granaries of man it seems to have lost that feature. Its wings remain, but he has not the strength to use them. The head is prolonged in front into a long snout, or proboscis, at the end of which are the mandibles; the antennae are elbowed and attached to the snout.

The larva is legless, considerably shorter than the adult, white in color, while the perfect insect (a) is of a shiny chestnut brown color. The pupa (c) is also white, clear and transparent. The report of the secretary of agriculture thus describes their habits:

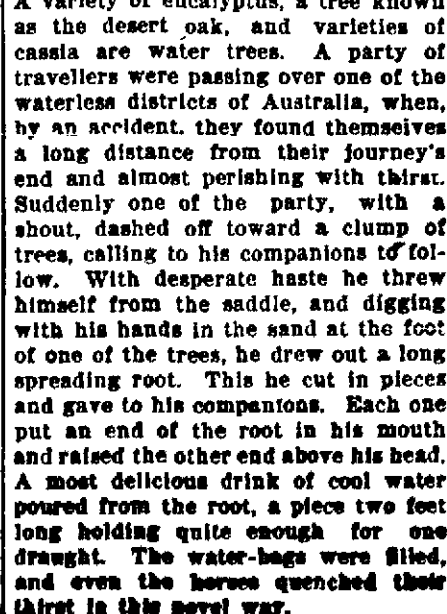
"The female punctures the grain with her snout and inserts an egg, and from this is hatched a larva which devours the farinaceous interior and undergoes its transformations within the hull. In wheat, barley and other small grains, a



single larva inhabits a kernel, but a kernel of maize furnishes food for several individuals. The chief injury done by the granary weevil is to wheat, maize and barley, but it also attacks other grains. Unlike the moths that attack grain, the adult weevils feed also upon the kernels, gnawing into them for food and shelter."

The best mode of extermination is by means of blaulphide of carbon, placed in the bins by means of a tube. Care should be exercised to secure only standard quality. Probably this will be best done by getting some that is sold especially for this purpose, as it is more likely to be of first-class strength. One brand called Fuma is manufactured by Edward R. Taylor of Cleveland, and is probably first-class in every respect. A little work early in the season may save a great deal later on.—Farmer's Review.

**The Water Tree.**  
To go into a strange country and be unfamiliar with the alternatives necessary in emergencies is to start out on a dangerous expedition but ill-prepared for the haps and mishaps of such a tour. There is nothing more important to an explorer than a thorough knowledge of botany and bush lore. A little information of this sort would have saved many a life and would have spared many travelers much pain, delay and weariness. Nature provides compensations in all of the great extremes of climate and conditions. There are regions where water in the way of springs and streams is practically unknown, but all through these dry places grow water trees that yield a beautiful supply to those who understand the peculiarities of this form of vegetation. A variety of eucalyptus, a tree known as the desert oak, and varieties of cassia are water trees. A party of travelers were passing over one of the waterless districts of Australia, when, by an accident, they found themselves a long distance from their journey's end and almost perishing with thirst. Suddenly one of the party, with a shout, dashed off toward a clump of trees, calling to his companions to follow. With desperate haste he threw himself from the saddle, and digging with his hands in the sand at the foot of one of the trees, he drew out a long spreading root. This he cut in pieces and gave to his companions. Each one put an end of the root in his mouth and raised the other end above his head. A most delicious drink of cool water poured from the root, a piece two feet long holding quite enough for one draught. The water-bags were filled, and even the horses quenched their thirst in this novel way.



## WOMAN AND HOME.

UP TO DATE READING FOR  
DAMES AND DAMSELS.

The Arrangement of the Tea Table—  
Winning a Man's Affection—A Tulle  
Gown—Heavy Crinkled Crepon—Notes  
of the Modes.

**N**OW that afternoon tea is one of the functions of social life, every woman is trying to outdo every other woman in the way she arranges her tea table. The china and silver are, of course, more or less alike, but there can be many an individual and distinctive touch given by the placing of the cups on the tray, and, above all, by the lighting of the table. Electricity and gas are not to be thought of, but there is an infinite variety of the daintiest little lamps and shades to choose from. China, glass and silver lamps are all fashionable, and the little Empire shades are singularly pretty. They are all of one shape, of course, but are of different materials, the parchment hand-painted being the smartest. Some are embroidered with opalescent spangles on silk, and these are very showy. Pink is the favorite color, for it casts the most becoming light.

**A Tulle Gown.**  
Now that the festive season of balls and parties is well under way, evening gowns principally are



RECEPTION GOWN OF CLOTH AND VELVET.

engaging the attention of the dress-makers and leading the topic of dress. Gowns which were worn last year and have quite lost their charm of freshness are brought out for renovation to eke out the variety required, and those who cannot go to the high-priced modistes for their dresses may glean a few ideas from some picturesque models. It is wise to make the most of the money expended on evening gowns, for their usefulness is fleeting, and effect of color and style are more to be desired than expensive



and waist and forms the sleeves. When the tulle is not needed in the skirt it may be draped on the bodice and made into pretty sleeves of wide tucks, forming frills overlapping each other. Artificial flowers, satin ribbon and silver-spangled trimmings are very effective on tulle gowns, the last being especially so on white.

**Heavy Crinkled Crepon.**  
There is life and verve about our American girls altogether undisputed. Nowhere else can be seen so much beauty, dash and go as in our own beloved country. One of the roots and branches of it all is their consciousness of their perfect dressing. Very few Americans have the atrocious tastes of many of the foreigners, and then the American mammas have the good sense to allow their daughters a voice in the gowning of their fair selves.

No girl of good taste will commit the crying sin of wearing flashy things in the street, as many of our English cousins do, even though they are reputed as dressing soberly. It is only those of vulgar taste who never have an opportunity of wearing an evening gown who in their anxiety to "show" spurge these things on the street to the infinite disgust of their more refined neighbors.

The heavy crinkled crepons in wool are much in vogue for street dresses, and are enriched by applications of fur. A very smart street or shopping gown of dull lead green crepon, with silky black threads running through, is smartly combined with trimmings of tan-colored leather. The skirt of crepon is entirely plain. The short reefer-coat has a flaring ripple back and unusually wide, melon-shaped sleeves, finished at the wrist by a wide, deep cuff of smooth tan leather. There is a very wide, deeply pointed collar of the leather and sharply pointed revers of leather, set-

## OUR WIT AND HUMOR.

LATEST PRODUCTIONS OF THE  
FUNNY WRITERS.

A Chance for Our Lean Readers to Ac-  
cumulate Flesh—A Man Whose Inten-  
tions Were Honorable—The Convict's  
Reason.

**H**E'D used tobacco constantly since he was seventeen. Until his whole anatomy was soaked with nicotine.

He never once stopped smoking. Except to take a chew. And when he wasn't chewing The air with smoke was blue.

He bought a big plantation. So well he loved the weed, And planted every acre With fine Havana seed.

One day, when very weary, He laid him down to sleep Amid the green tobacco, where The caterpillars creep.

They swarmed about and over him, With ceremony acent, And ate him—body, bones and all— For a tobacco plant.

**Not Always a Blessing.**  
Irate Uncle—Gallagher, I told you all along that ejection 'd prove yer cur-r-re, an' I am not a bit surpris'd at yer bein' here. If yer hadn't never learnt to write, yer had never bin arrested for forgery. Look at me wid no ejection at all, can't even scarcely write me name, and has bin an Alderman an' a Police Justice. Yer could have done the same, but, no! Yer must have an ejection. Gallagher, I'm ashamed of you!

**What Made Him Think of It?**  
Barber—Hair cut, sir?  
Customer—No; just a shave. Be as quick as you can, too.  
"Yes, sir. (Pause.) Got to make a train, sir?"  
"No. Got to go to a lecture."  
(Another pause.) "Scientific lecture?"  
"No. Bob Ingersoll."  
(Still another pause.) "Like to have your hair singed, sir?"

**Not Professionally Interested.**  
Alarmed Wife (waking him)—Henry, get up! The ground's all in a tremble! Houses are rocking, chimneys are falling, and everybody is out in the street. It's either an earthquake or the world's coming to an end!  
Henry (of the Daily Bread reporting staff)—Let it come, blame it! I haven't any assignment to write it up. (Snore.)

**A Beautiful Hand.**  
Beneath the stars they walked alone, Returning from an evening ramble, "Now Jack," she said in sweetest tone, "Please tell me, do you ever gamble?"

"Dearest, I don't," was his reply. His face aglow with rapturous bliss; "But who would say I should not try Could I always hold a hand like this?"

**Not a Fighter.**  
"How did your great unknown pan out?" asked the sport.  
"We had to drop him," replied the trainer.  
"What's the trouble?"  
"At almost the last minute he became incapacitated for work."  
"How?"  
"He lost his voice."

**Decided.**  
The cannibal potentate writhed in agony, while the court physician prepared a large bottle of ginger tea.  
"And I thought him such an honest, fair fighter," groaned the king. "If I had any idea he would strike below the belt in this fashion I never would have eaten him."

**His Intentions Were Honorable.**  
(From Judy.)



"Miss Brown, may I press you to a jelly?"  
**Old Slander Related.**  
"We 'uns use jes' as much water," said the indignant Kentuckian, "as they do anywhere else—fur baptizin'."

**The Mean Thing.**  
Madge—Mabel's \$200 box of silk hosiery just arrived from Paris yesterday.  
Estelle (cynically)—Ah! She'll be seeing mice everywhere now for a month, won't she?

**If.**  
If love were always rosy And knew no mortal ills, And never went to pay the rent, Or stormed at grocery bills— Then would the world go singing, And heaven would kiss the hills, If love were always rosy And paid no grocery bills!

**Sooner or Later.**  
Ell Silland—How long do a man have to be in this country before he can vote?  
O'Toolie—That depends; if he come late in November, he may have to wait nearly a year.

**Difficult.**  
I find no trouble in kissing girls Of three and of thirty-three; But bridging the chasm between the two Is the hardest part for me.

**Too Bad.**  
Hill—I see that Roosevelt has had the Weather Bureau indicted. Mill—Really? What for?  
Hill—They predicted rain for a dry Sunday.

**At the Solace.**  
Beginner—In what particular part would you advise a young poetess to develop herself?  
Adept—Why, in the feet, of course.

**That's Why.**  
(From Life.)



"What are you in for?"  
"Cause I can't git out!"

**Rendezvous Chat.**  
Bella—What's the matter, Miss Passe? You seem to be declining?  
Miss Passe (indignantly)—Indeed! There isn't a man this season who has given me the chance.

**It Depended.**  
Wilson—I suppose they make it very lively for you at college, don't they?  
Stilson—Yes; it all depends on how much you owe—of course, the more the livelier.

**Right for Once.**  
Teacher—Give me an example of a sandwich.  
Boy—A modern magazine. A thin slice of reading matter between big lumps of advertisements.

**Which?**  
Gothamite—Our motto is "Higher, ever higher!"  
Provincial—What do you refer to? Your downtown buildings or your up-town bloomer costumes?

**Sorry He Noticed It.**  
He—Do you notice how rapidly that plant leaves?  
She—It has always been one of my pet theories that plants have more than human intelligence.

**Taboo.**  
Dusty Rhodes—Lady, will this shirt wash?  
Mrs. Dogood—Of course it will.  
Dusty Rhodes (sadly)—Then I—I can't take it.

**At the Police Court.**  
Innocent—Why do they speak of bailing these "drunk and disorderly" prisoners out?  
Knowitall—Why, don't you see? They are all of them full.

**Almost True.**  
Milson (on Picadilly)—I tell you, London at this time of year is almost without a peer.  
Kilson—Yes, the most of them are over in America hunting heiresses.

**The New Version.**  
"My darling," murmured Leander, embracing her.  
"Don't!" exclaimed Hero. "You're all wet. Why didn't you come in a boat?"

**He Knew Her.**  
The Landlady—Can you recommend this turkey?  
Marketman—I can, ma'am. With careful usage, that bird will last you a month.

**His Reasons.**  
Tim—Why do you say that your cook is like your bicycle?  
Brim—I have to give her a blowing-up about once a week, or she's no good.



# FROM WASHINGTON.

## THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE LIVTH CONGRESS.

A Brief Report of the Doings in Upper and Lower Houses of the National Legislature — The Work of a Week Condensed.

### Twenty-fifth Session.

Senator Vest addressed the senate on the gold reserve resolution introduced by Senator Sherman several days ago. He said that the last congress passed a bill which carried ample revenue for the government and a small surplus besides. The supreme court had stripped the measure of \$50,000,000 of revenue by a decision which was a surprise to nearly every intelligent lawyer on the floor. While discussing the decision of the court, he would observe the comity between co-ordinate branches of the government, but he would say that the income tax decision was one of the most remarkable that had ever been delivered, and was so considered by a majority of the people of the country, including able law-

by unanimous consent and referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

### Twenty-seventh Session.

Senator Baker offered the following resolution, enunciating an expansion of the Monroe doctrine: "Resolved, That the United States will regard it as an unfriendly act for any foreign power, without our consent, by war, treaty, purchase or otherwise, to extend its territorial limits in the western hemisphere, on either of the American continents, or to or over any of the islands adjacent thereto, which this country deems necessary for its self-preservation. And the United States reserves the right to be the sole judge of the necessity for the maintenance of their national entities." Senator Baker made a brief speech in advocacy of the resolution.

Senator Call took occasion, before the resolution was referred to the foreign relations committee, to call attention to the war which the Cubans were so gallantly and successfully waging for independence and expressed the hope that the committee on foreign relations would report a resolution for the recognition of the Cuban belligerents. The debate on the senate free-coinage

### [CASUALTIES.]

A terrible accident occurred on the Akron, Bedford and Cleveland Electric railroad near Bedford, Ohio. A heavy motor car and a coal car plunged through the trestle over Tinker's creek, a distance of seventy-five feet, into the chasm beneath. Two men were instantly killed and one seriously injured.

Mound City, Ill., sustained a disastrous fire Tuesday morning. Three of the principal business houses and one of the best residences in the town were lost, together with most of their contents. The origin of the fire is unknown, but the popular belief is that it is the work of an incendiary. The property was all insured to the amount of four-fifths of its value.

In a heavy gale Tuesday night a large steamer went ashore off Drumhead, a small fishing village near Isaac's harbor, N. S., and without doubt those on board were drowned.

While thirty men were engaged in excavating under a two-story stone building, owned and occupied by C. D. Bevington, at Winterset, Iowa, the west wall caved in, and the men, hearing the crash, made good their escape. Three men were slightly injured.

### FOREIGN.

At a meeting of the Spanish cabinet it was decided not to accept the resignation of Martinez Campos as captain general of the forces in Cuba and governor general of the island. It was also decided to increase the naval and military forces in Cuba.

Colonial Secretary Chamberlain sent a message to President Kruger from Queen Victoria, which, while kindly in tone, certainly gives the impression that her majesty will insist on maintaining her suzerainty over the Transvaal republic.

Russia's co-operation with Germany in the Transvaal matter has been assured and France will act with Russia. This, apparently, tends to confirm the report of an anti-British alliance, and that the action of Emperor William toward the boer republic was a thoroughly weighed step.

The boiler of a torpedo boat on Lake Maggiore, Italy, exploded, sinking the vessel and drowning twelve people who were on board of her.

News is received at Rome that the Italians in Abyssinia have defeated Emperor Menelik's forces at Makalen, the engagement taking place on Jan. 7. The Shoans lost heavily, while the Italians had only three native troopers killed and a few wounded.

News has been received at Havana that Maximo Gomez with 2,000 of the insurgent forces has again passed the plantation of San Antonio and the towns of Alquizar and Guira Melena. He is therefore well out of the region in the province of Pinar del Rio, in which it was said he was being enmeshed as in a trap.

Two earthquakes have occurred in the district of Khalkhal, Persia, the first on the night of Jan. 2. Upon that occasion the large village of Janjabad was destroyed, several others were partially destroyed and 300 persons were killed. The second earthquake occurred during the morning of Jan. 5 and was felt over an area of 100 miles. The town of Goi was destroyed and 1,000 houses were demolished. There were 800 persons killed in Goi and large numbers of cattle and sheep perished also.

News from Honolulu, received at San Francisco, shows that the cruiser Baltimore had a narrow escape from disaster on her recent trip from Yokohama to Honolulu. She reached Honolulu Dec. 23, having been twenty-one days on the passage, which seldom requires over fourteen. Two seamen were killed. Portugal, it is announced, will remain neutral in the dispute between Great Britain and Germany regarding the Transvaal and will not permit the Germans or the British to land troops at Delagoa Bay or to traverse the Portuguese territory in South Africa.

### CRIME.

The grand jury at Chattanooga, Tenn., returned two indictments against D. L. Snodgrass, chief justice of the Supreme court of Tennessee, one for carrying concealed weapons and the other for felonious assault upon John R. Beasley. Beasley, who was shot by Snodgrass, is slowly improving, and will be able to appear in court when the case is called.

Robert Guhl, 65, of Milwaukee, Wis., hanged himself to a tree while despondent from illness.

The boilers of the northern school building of Springfield, O., have been tampered with by unknown persons in such a way as would have caused an explosion, endangering the lives of several hundred pupils, had not the janitor made the discovery. The deed has aroused great indignation.

The Daily Leader, the official paper of the Hammond, Ind., city administration, and of the same political faith, is out with an article openly charging the city officials with hoodluming, and with exacting blood money from infamous houses, gambling dens and saloons.

The Bank of Fayette, Ohio, a private institution, was robbed of more than \$12,000. The work was done in so careful a manner that nothing was known of it until the doors were opened in the morning.

W. H. Hogan, who, it is claimed, was wanted in Illinois for wrecking a train, was killed at the mouth of Hart's Creek, Lincoln County, W. Va., by Harry Brumfield, who was attempting to arrest Hogan and secure a reward. Charles Berger, who was assisting in the arrest, was shot twice by Hogan. Berger will recover.

Ed Taylor, who killed Officer Knox, of Vevey, two weeks ago, was taken to the Madison, Ind., jail for safe keeping. He was threatened with lynching at Vevey.

### WASHINGTON NOTES.

Unless the Turkish government makes prompt preparation for the burning of the American mission buildings at Harpoot the indemnity of \$400,000 demanded by this government will be collected by force. The seizure of the custom house at Smyrna is talked of.

In the senate Thursday Mr. Baker, the new republican senator from Kansas, introduced a resolution that the Monroe doctrine is the policy of this government. No reference was made to Venezuela, but its plain meaning bears on this dispute. Mr. Livingston of Georgia introduced a red-hot resolution on the boundary dispute in the house which, if adopted, would result in most serious complications. The resolution referred directly to the reported advance of Great Britain on the territory of Venezuela.

Senator Caffery of Louisiana has made a letter public written to him by President Cleveland the night before the bond issue was made. The president admits that he had taken steps to inform himself of the best methods of selling bonds, but he indignantly denied that any arrangement whatever had been entered into with the Morgan or any other syndicate.

The subject of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands was broached in the House at Washington Wednesday by Mr. Spalding (R., Mich.) in the form of a resolution.

The subcommittee of the House Appropriations committee having charge of the pension bill has decided to allow the amount asked for by Commissioner Lochner, \$140,000,000.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Positive announcements come from Indianapolis concerning the much-talked-of engagement of ex-President Harrison and Mrs. Mary Scott Dimmock, and it is now said the marriage will be solemnized at Mrs. Dimmock's home and will probably be a very quiet affair.

The Grand Army colony recently started at Abbeville, Ga., by General Fitzgerald and ex-Governor Northern is constantly receiving accessions. One hundred and thirty-five colonists arrived at Fitzgerald, the colony-center, Thursday from the Northwest.

James P. Raymond, manufacturer of bags at Cincinnati, O., assigned to Edward S. Ritchie. Assets and liabilities each \$20,000. Raymond has manufactured bags at Cincinnati for forty years.

Louisville and Nashville reports for six months ending December 31 a surplus of \$1,086,476, against \$400,434 last year.

The November earnings of the Oregon Improvement company were: Gross, \$71,979, decrease, \$43,311; net, \$38,287, decrease \$68,772.

The Central Ohio railroad has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent on both the common and preferred stocks as reorganized, payable January 31.

The freight committee of the Central Traffic association will hold its regular bimonthly meeting next Tuesday.

The Pennsylvania railroad has declared a dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis company, payable January 27.

The Danville and Northwestern Electric Railway company, which was organized last August at Danville, is now thought to be a success in every way. The road will be used when finished for passenger and freight traffic.

The chairman of the Western Passenger association has ruled it improper for association lines to make use of any rates tendered by connecting lines for basing purposes without the unanimous consent of all lines interested.

The municipal authorities of Little Rock, Ark., refused Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll permission to lecture in this city Sunday evening. He desired to deliver a nonreligious lecture on Shakespeare on Sunday, Feb. 2.

There are sensational and significant developments tending to show that the United States is preparing to make a landing in force in a Turkish seaport.

### LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

#### CHICAGO.

Cattle—Com. to prime	\$2.10	@ 4.40
Hogs	3.45	@ 3.80
Sheep—Good to choice	2.50	@ 3.75
Wheat—No. 2	.57	@ .58
Corn—No. 2	.26	@ .27
Oats	.17	@ .18
Rye	.32	@ .33
Eggs	.19	@ .20
Potatoes	.15	@ .23
Butter	.11	@ .24

#### MILWAUKEE.

Wheat—No. 2 spring	.58	@ .59
Corn—No. 2	.26	@ .27
Oats—No. 3 white	.17	@ .18
Barley—No. 2	.32	@ .33
Rye—No. 1	.35	@ .36

#### PEORIA.

Rye—No. 2	.36	@ .37
Corn—No. 3	.25	@ .26
Oats—No. 2	.17	@ .18

#### KANSAS CITY.

Cattle	1.75	@ 4.35
Hogs	3.25	@ 3.60
Sheep	2.50	@ 3.50

#### TOLEDO.

Wheat—No. 2	.67	@ .68
Corn—No. 2 mixed	.27	@ .28
Oats—No. 2 mixed	.18	@ .19

#### NEW YORK.

Wheat—No. 1 hard	.68	@ .69
Corn—No. 2	.33	@ .34
Oats—No. 2	.23	@ .24
Butter	.11	@ .25

#### ST. LOUIS.

Cattle	2.00	@ 4.75
Hogs	3.25	@ 3.70
Sheep	2.20	@ 3.40
Wheat—Cash	.66	@ .67
Corn—Cash	.24	@ .25
Oats—Cash	.16	@ .17

#### BUFFALO.

Wheat—Old Hard	.68	@ .69
Corn—No. 2 yellow	.32	@ .33
Oats—No. 3 white	.22	@ .23

## BRITAIN IS ALONE.

### NEW AND POWERFUL TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

Germany, Russia and France Have Formed a War Dreihand—Situation Now Appears to Be More Strongly Warlike—Boers Are Impatient.

London, Jan. 10.—A special dispatch from Berlin yesterday says that Russia's co-operation with Germany in the Transvaal matter has been assured and that France will act with Russia. This, apparently, tends to confirm the report of an anti-British alliance, and that the action of Emperor William toward the boer republic was a thoroughly weighed step.

### THE BOERS' DEMANDS.

Great Britain Thinks They Were Inspired by Emperor William.

London, Jan. 10.—The dispatch from Berlin to the Times saying that it is explained that Germany only desired to protect German residents and its consulate at Pretoria by dispatching an armed force from Delagoa Bay and that no arrangement on the subject had previously been made with Portugal has tended to produce a better feeling.

But this slight change for the better has been counteracted by the receipt of a special dispatch from Pretoria, capital of the Transvaal, saying that the Boers demanded the surrender of all British rights and suzerainty over the Transvaal and the pre-emption of Delagoa Bay and the canceling of the charter of the British South Africa company. It is further stated that the Boers have arrested, on the charge of treason, eight leaders of the present movement among the Uitlanders of Johannesburg.

These demands, if the dispatch is based on fact, coupled with the previously reported demands of the Boers for the expulsion from Africa of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, ex-premier of Cape Colony, and Dr. Jameson, who led the freebooters into the Transvaal, and the imposition of a very heavy fine upon the British Chartered Company, or the demand of an indemnity of \$2,500,000 from Great Britain, or both, are not likely to be granted by the British government without a severe struggle.

The opposition to the demands of the Boers, however, will mainly rest on the fact that it is generally admitted that they are instigated, on the whole, by Emperor William and that they form part of a studied opposition upon his majesty's part to the colonial policy of Great Britain in Africa.

The secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, has sent the following dispatch to President Kruger: "I have received the queen's command to acquaint you that her majesty has heard with satisfaction that you have decided to hand over the prisoners to her government. This fact will redound to your credit and conduce to the peace of South Africa and the harmonious co-operation of the British and Dutch races, which is necessary for its future development and prosperity."

It is admitted in some quarters, however, that on the face of things the South African republic would be justified in demanding an indemnity from Great Britain for the invasion of the

Transvaal, or for the cancellation of the agreement made in 1891, between Portugal and Great Britain, by which the latter country has the first right of purchasing Delagoa Bay, should Portugal desire to part with it.

The Berlin and Vienna newspapers regard the warlike preparations of Great Britain as being of little importance, however, and as being more in the nature of a political move than a military undertaking, so far as Germany is concerned; but the same periodicals take a serious view of the proposed strengthening of the British forces in South Africa, which step is regarded as having in view a possible aggressive action toward the South African republic.

### MAY DEFEAT BOTH.

The Bond and Tariff Bills in Danger.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The fact that Senator Jones has announced that he will not follow the dictation of a Republican caucus in regard to the rate of duty on sugar, coupled with the attitude of Senators Teller, Baker and other silver men on the Republican side, sounds a warning note that trouble is likely to be expected from these men at all times in matters pertaining to senate legislation. Simultaneously with this comes Senator Teller insisting that he will vote for a free silver amendment to the tariff bill. While he does not say that he will himself offer such an amendment, it goes without saying that the opponents of the tariff bill, on the Democratic side of the chamber, will be glad to embarrass it with the addition of a free coinage amendment. It is believed by those who have made a thorough canvass of the senate that the free silver amendment to the bond bill could be defeated. It is found that quite a number of men having a friendship for silver are sufficiently anxious to see the bond bill pass to omit to vote for a free silver amendment.

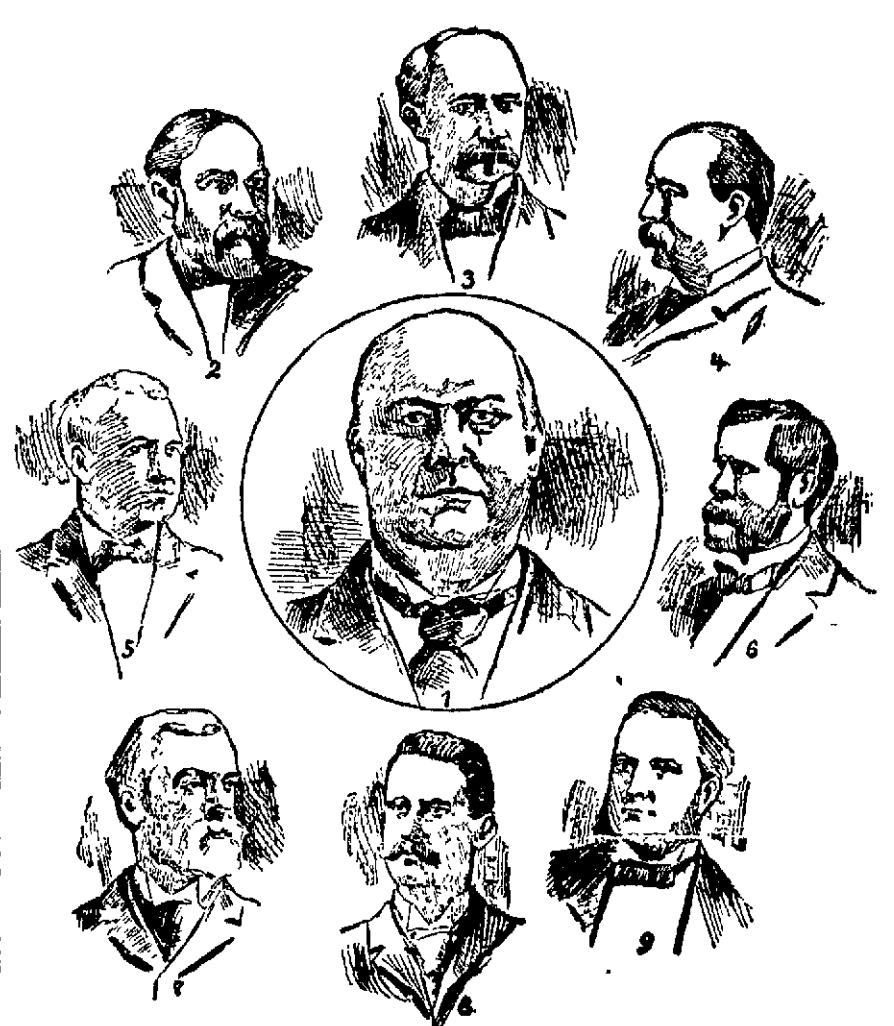
Should the amendment to the bond bill be defeated, however, it is practically certain that it would be offered as an amendment to the tariff bill, and would be very likely to be adopted. It is presumed that every Democrat, or nearly all, at least, of the Democrats would vote for a free silver amendment to the tariff act simply to embarrass and defeat that bill. This would be especially probable in case the free coinage amendment to the bond bill should fail.

Senator Jones' attitude in regard to sugar caused the finance committee of the senate to delay action on the tariff bill, and it seems not improbable that it will have to be reported adversely, unless the Republicans yield to the Pacific coast demands for the increased rates on sugar.

The sugar people are here from all parts of the country, East and West and the Mississippi valley, all pressing for the increase. With Senator Jones of Nevada and his colleague, Senator Stewart, voting against the tariff bill, on account of the sugar duty, supported by other votes from the Pacific coast and by Baker of Kansas, it is extremely uncertain whether the bill could pass the senate. If, as has been proposed, a free silver amendment is offered by the Democrats for the purpose of embarrassing and finally defeating the bill, they may be successful.

Of course, it is not expected that either

### THE MEN WHO WILL SHAPE NATIONAL LEGISLATION.



1—Speaker Reed, chairman on rules. 2—Nelson Dingley, Jr., chairman ways and means committee. 3—Robert R. Hitt, chairman of foreign affairs committee. 4—C. W. Stone, chairman weights and measures committee. 5—Joseph H. Walker, chairman banking and currency committee. 6—John A. Hull, chairman military affairs committee. 7—S. E. Payne, chairman merchant marine and fisheries committee. 8—Warren B. Hooker, chairman river and harbors committee. 9—H. Henry Powers, chairman Pacific railways committee.

Boer territory, and there is a general sentiment in favor of dealing severely with the British Chartered company, especially as it is claimed in Pretoria that the Transvaal authorities have documentary evidence showing that the raid and uprising in Johannesburg were portions of a plot, official or unofficial, to annex the Transvaal to British South Africa. But, it is held here, there is no justification for demanding the expulsion of Mr Rhodes from South Africa or for the surrender of British rights and suzerainty over the

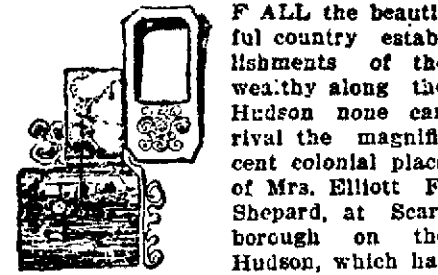
Paul Verlaine, the eminent French poet, is dead at Paris.



GRAND COLONIAL CASTLE OF MRS. SHEPARD.

Widow of the Late Editor Will Live Like a Queen on the Banks of the Hudson—It Has Two Hundred Rooms in All.

New York Letter.



ALL the beautiful country establishments of the wealthy along the Hudson none can rival the magnificent colonial place of Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, at Scarborough on the Hudson, which has just been finished and fully furnished. The mansion, which contains in the neighborhood of two hundred rooms, is built of light pressed Italian brick and terra cotta. It is situated on high ground, from which the scene is uninterrupted on all sides for miles around. The view of the Hudson and Palisades is unsurpassed. The entrances to the Shepard estate, from the public highway, are through two artistic gateways, formed of carved stone and iron brought from France. On either side of the beautiful drives and embowered walks are fine lawns laid out with huge flower beds and shaded from the sun's glare by many choice American and foreign trees. Massive retaining granite walls encircle the estate, which without the beautiful residence would be an ideal park. Mrs. Shepard in erecting the immense castle simply carried out the wishes of her late husband, Elliott F. Shepard. He wanted to have built a mansion which, from an architectural point of view, and costliness of furnishings and decorations, would far surpass any house in America. Mrs. Shepard has carried out her husband's plans to the letter. To this end she has spared no expense, for the stone work, the cabinet work and decorations have cost nearly \$1,000,000. Additional hundreds of thousands of dollars have been expended in securing rare tapestries, carved woods, paintings, bric-a-brac and Italian marble.

Mrs. Shepard and her daughter spend much of their time abroad, and in their travels have picked up from time to time old embroideries, stained glass windows, and other specimens of art, a unique attraction to the interior decorations.

The main entrance is recessed and

Land. In the salon there is a mantelpiece over two hundred years old. The drawing rooms and the parlors are very fine. One is in white and gold, the other in blue and gold. One of the white marble mantelpieces and fireplaces in one of the parlors took the first prize at the Paris fair. The parlors are on the western side of the house, and from the windows there is a beautiful view of the Hudson.

Another feature of the house is the tapestry hall. Here are hung silken and velvet tapestries from all parts of the world. The library is also on the first floor. It is finished in red mahogany and gilt, with green velvet hangings. Many rare pieces of bric-a-brac and statuary, together with the vast collection of rare books, add attractions to this retreat. The Oriental room is hung with Oriental tapestries, and contain many rare curiosities of the Old World, mostly collected by Mrs. Shepard herself. The walls are decorated with magnificent paintings.

The reception rooms are finished in blue and gold. There is an open fireplace, surmounted by an ornamental



MISS SHEPARD. mantelpiece and frieze which took Italian skilled sculptors years to complete. Near this room are the breakfast room and the great dining hall, finished in white and gold, with great fireplaces which were also imported from Italy. The kitchens and pantries are enameled and floored with mosaic.

Mrs. Shepard's apartments are on the second floor, as well as all the other sleeping apartments. Her rooms are models of beauty. The pale tints of the canopies which adorn the ceilings are in sharp contrast to the beautiful colors of the silk embroideries, which cover, like tapestries, nearly half of the



THE SHEPARD MANSION.

enriched by a portico supported by Corinthian columns, extending in height to two stories, surmounted by an entablature and an attic story, the recess forming a dark background against which the Corinthian columns are beautifully shown. The great verandas, which nearly surround the house, and the beautiful terraces, will recall the old Italian villas and gardens. The entrance hall is undoubtedly the chef d'oeuvre of the whole house. This hall and the stairway hall are of Italian marble, and hung with rare gobelin and Italian tapestries. Beautiful staircases, with easy landings, rise to the second floor. As you go up you notice little recesses in which are panels made of exquisitely carved doors, which look as if they were brought from an Egyptian temple. The balusters on the stairways were brought from France.

All the principal rooms of the house, which are on the first floor, are so ar-



MRS. ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD. ranged that they can be opened into one mammoth room, which can be utilized for any purpose. The living and reception rooms are on the southwest side of the great hall. The latter room is both elegant and handsome. It is finished in Spanish cedar, and the walls are beautifully frescoed with Italian leather. The great fireplace and mantelpiece were imported from an Italian chateau. Golden wall coverings and silken tapestries of the same hue make a rich frame in the salon for the beautiful bric-a-brac which Mrs. Shepard collected while in Venice and the Holy

room. Mrs. Shepard's bed, in the words of a woman who has been through the house and seen it, "is like a velvet house," so beautiful is the great canopy which completely covers it. The dressing room, which opens directly from the sleeping boudoir, is lined with huge mirrors, which are hung as doors to the closets. Opposite the dressing room is an exquisitely appointed bathroom done in cameo tinted onyx and white tile. All the sleeping rooms on the second floor are tinted with different colors. In one room, that of Miss Edith, the ceilings represent the heavens, with white clouds intermingling.

On the third floor the guest chambers are situated. These are finished in white and gold, with private dressing rooms and baths. Here also is situated the billiard room, with woodwork of a dark rich color; the floor and the ceiling are of mosaic. The mansion is lighted by electricity, there being 1,250 lights in the house. The total cost of the house and laying out of the garden is said to have been \$2,000,000.

DRAWN BY FIRE.

Rats Are Thus Attracted and Frequently Rush Madly to Death.

"It is an indisputable fact that fire will draw rats," said Louis Simonds of St. Louis to a Kansas City Times reporter. "During a recent big fire near the river bank in St. Louis a fire brigade acted the part of Pled Piper of Hamelin, and, with the assistance of the flames, drove out of their hiding places into the Mississippi as many rats as did the mythological musician. While the water was lighted by the reflection of the conflagration, a black mass was seen floating toward the east shore of the river. This proved to be some thousands of rats. They were headed by their chieftain, an extraordinarily large, black fellow, and, finding their quarters attacked by the flames, had taken to the river for self-protection. The current carried them a considerable distance out of their course, and during their passage some hundreds of them were drowned. Spectators on the bridge made bets on the race, but they were all declared off, because, on the Illinois side, there was no landing place handy for the fatigued rats, and as far as could be seen, with the exception of the stronger fellows, the bunch perished in the river."

Every member of the Bourgeois cabinet except Berthelot is a Free Mason.

CAUSED BY VACCINATION.

From the Journal, Detroit, Mich.

Every one in the vicinity of Midland avenue and Champlain street, Detroit, knows Mrs. McDonald, and many a neighbor has reason to feel grateful to her for the kind and friendly interest she has manifested in cases of illness.

She is a kind-hearted friend, a natural nurse, and an intelligent and refined lady. To a reporter she recently talked at some length about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, giving some very interesting instances in her own immediate knowledge of marvelous cures, and the universal beneficence of the remedy to those who had used it.

"I have reason to know," said Mrs. McDonald, "something of the worth of this medicine, for it has been demonstrated in my own immediate family. My daughter Kittie is attending high school, and has never been very strong since she began. I suppose she studies hard, and she has quite a distance to go every day. When the small-pox broke out all of the school children had to be vaccinated. I took her over to Dr. Jameson and he vaccinated her. I never saw such an arm in my life and the doctor said he never did. She was broken out on her shoulders and back and was just as sick as she could be. To add to it all neuralgia set in, and the poor child was in misery. She is naturally of a nervous temperament and she suffered most awfully. Even after she recovered the neuralgia did not leave her. Stormy days or days that were damp or preceded a storm, she could not go out at all. She was pale and thin, and had no appetite.

"I have forgotten just who told me about the Pink Pills, but I got some for her and they cured her right up. She has a nice color in her face, eats and sleeps well, goes to school every day, and is well and strong in every particular. I have never heard of anything to build up the blood to compare with Pink Pills. I shall always keep them in the house and recommend them to my neighbors."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are considered an unfailing specific in such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, that tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration; all diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from impatience, overwork, excessive and unhealthy nature.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price (50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50)—they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

What Did He Start With?

A certain tippler recently went to the landlord of a hotel where he was known and said: "If you lend me as much money as I have on me I shall spend sixpence with you." The landlord lent him as requested and the tippler had his sixpence worth of liquor, then went to a second hotelkeeper with the same request and obtained a loan, and consequently his sixpence worth. The operation was repeated at a third hotel and after getting his sixpence worth there he had nothing left. Can any reader tell how much money the tippler had before he got a loan from the first hotelkeeper?—London Telegraph.

HALF-FARE EXCURSION

To Virginia and the Carolinas. Jan. 14 and 28 the Big Four route, in connection with the Chesapeake & Ohio railway, will sell round trip tickets from the northwest to points in Virginia and North and South Carolina at one fare with two dollars added. For particulars and free pamphlet descriptive of Virginia lands address U. L. Truitt, N. W. P. A., 234 Clark street, Chicago.

Swallowed a Pin.

A pin was swallowed, six years ago, by Veria Christman, of Middletown, Ind. She was then six years old. Four years later the pin came out through her back, but it left a sore which would not be healed, and the other day she died from blood-poisoning.

TO CALIFORNIA

In Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars. The Burlington Route (C. B. & Q. R. R.) run personally conducted excursions to California, leaving Chicago every Wednesday. Through cars to California destination, fitted with carpets, upholstered seats, bedding, toilet rooms, etc.; every convenience. Special agent in charge, Route via Denver and Salt Lake. Sunshine all the way. Write for descriptive pamphlet to T. A. Grady, Excursion Manager, 211 Clark St., Chicago.

All About Western Farm Lands.

The "Corn Belt" is a monthly paper published by the Passenger Department of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. It is designed to give reliable information concerning western farm lands, what can be raised on them successfully, and the experiences of farmers who live in the west. Copies of the paper will be sent to any address for one year on receipt of 25c. Postage stamps accepted. Address "The Corn Belt," 209 Adams St., Chicago.

A Buddhist Revival.

There is a strong Buddhist revival going on in the Japanese empire. The church has been stirred up by the invasion of missionaries, and within recent years Buddhist papers have been organized and the Japanese press is full of articles about religious matters.

Low Rates to the South.

On the first Tuesday of each month, the Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R. will sell tickets to all points in the South at greatly reduced rates. The fast train over this route now leaves Chicago daily at 8:25 P. M. and runs through daily to Nashville, making connection there with all trains for the South and Southeast. City Ticket Office, 230 Clark St., Chicago.

Home Seekers' Excursions, Via Iron Mountain Route.

On January 14th and 28th round trip tickets will be sold to points in Arkansas and Texas at half rate. Good to return until February 15th. Stop-overs allowed. For information address Hissell Wilson, Dist. Pass. Agt., 111 Adams St., Chicago.

WHERE DID YOU GET YOUR COFFEE? Had the Ladies' Aid Society of our Church out for tea, forty of them, and all pronounced the German Coffeeberry equal to Rio! Salzer's catalogue tells you all about it! 35 packages Earliest vegetable seeds \$1.00 post paid.

If you will cut this out and send with 15c. stamps to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will get free a package of above great coffee seed and our 148 page catalogue! Catalogue alone 5c.

W.A.

Haunted House for Rent.

The following interesting advertisement appears—appropriately enough—in a London sporting contemporary: "A genuine haunted house; one hour north of London and close to a favorite town; four reception and fourteen bedrooms; stabling, lodge and park lands. First-class repair. Rent, £100."

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County—ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of December, A. D. 1896.

A. W. GLEASON.

(Seal.)

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists; 75c.

Hall's Family Pills, 25c.

Worth the Money.

While Mrs. James Williams of Jeffersonville, Ind., was dressing a turkey for dinner she found in the bird's crop a diamond solitaire the size of a pea. The fowl came from a farm close to a picnic ground and it is thought that it picked up the jewel near there.

Cheap Rates to Atlanta and Return.

On Dec. 21st, the Monon Route will sell tickets to Atlanta at the exceedingly low rate of \$15.15 for the round trip, tickets good ten days.

For full information call on or address Sidney B. Jones, City Passenger Agent, 232 Clark St., Chicago, or L. E. Sessions, Traveling Passenger Agent, Minneapolis, Minn.

Cure for Sleeplessness.

Sleeplessness is often cured by the administration of from one-half pint to a pint of warm liquid food—say, soup or milk—just before retiring. This draws the blood from the brain to the stomach.

In Olden Times

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action; but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently cure habitual constipation, well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system.

Bomb or No Bomb.

A letter addressed to "Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Windsor Castle," would not reach its destination without being opened and submitted to the inspection of an officer belonging to the household.

Every dollar spent in Parker's Ginger Tonic

is well invested. It subdues pain, and brings better digestion, better strength and better health.

When it is desired to say of a man that he is womanish, they say he plays whist too much.

Good reasons why you should use Hindercorns. It takes out the corns, and then you have peace and comfort, surely a good exchange. 15c. at druggists.

Children call an old-fashioned square piano a "downright," the other kind being an upright.

"Hansen's Magic Corn Salve."

Warranted to cure or money refunded. Ask your druggist for it. Price 15 cents.

In the prohibition town of Portland, Me., there were thirty-two arrests for drunkenness last week.

Comes to stay

There is more than one food which will cause the body to increase in weight. A free supply of sugar will do this; so will the starchy foods; cream, and some other fats. But to become fleshy, and yet remain in poor health, is not what you want. Cod-liver oil increases the weight because it is a fat-producing food. But it does far more than this. It alters, or changes, the processes of nutrition, restoring the normal functions of the various organs and tissues.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil, with hypophosphites, is pure cod-liver in a digested condition. So that, when a person gains in weight from taking Scott's Emulsion, it is because of two things: First, the oil has acted as a fat-producing food; and, second, it has restored to the body a healthy condition. Such an improvement is permanent: it comes to stay.

SCOTT'S EMULSION has been endorsed by the medical profession for twenty years. (Ask your doctor.) This is because it is always palatable—always uniform—always contains the purest Norwegian Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphites. Put up in 50-cent and \$1.00 sizes. The small size may be enough to cure your cough or help your baby.

Business Chance—A Good Income.

We pay you to sell fruit trees. STARK NURSANS, Louisiana, Mo.; Reokport, Ill.

Lack of money wrecks more married people than lack of love.

FOR IRRITATION OF THE THROAT caused by Cold or use of the voice, "Brown's Bronchial Trochets" are exceedingly beneficial.

Chewing gum costs the people of this country \$20,000,000 a year.

We have not been without Piso's Cure for Consumption for 20 years.—Lizzie Farnam, Camp St., Harrisburg, Pa., May 4, 1894.

After a woman has tied up a bundle, there is no string left in the house.

If the Baby is Crying Teeth. So sore and red that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Watson's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething.

Nevada's gold yield for the past year is estimated at \$1,220,700, and the silver yield at 997,500 ounces.

Coe's Cough Balsam

Is the oldest and best. It will break up a cold quicker than anything else. It is always reliable. Try it.

When a man is sick he has great trouble with his wife as to how much he should eat.

NOTE.—All Physicians prescribe Dr. Kline's Great Urinary Remedy. As this is the best remedy for all urinary troubles, it is sold by all druggists. Trial bottle free. 50c. bottle. Send to Dr. Kline, 151 N. 4th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

As soon as one fool learns a little sense, a dozen new ones step forward to take his place.

Elected by a Sow.

The mayors of Leicester, in the early days of England, were elected by a sow. The ambitious candidates sent themselves in a semi-circle each with a huf of beans in his lap. The man from whose hat the sow ate first was proclaimed the mayor.

Water Clocks.

Water clocks were arranged on the principle of sand glasses, a certain quantity of water dropping through a small space in a certain time.

Nothing so suddenly and completely

diminishes the muscles as

LUMBAGO, LAME BACK, STIFF NECK,

and nothing so promptly and surely cure them as ST. JACOBS OIL.

W. N. U. CHICAGO, VOL. XI, NO. 2

When Answering Advertisements Kindly

Mention this Paper.



Be sure to bring BattleAx PLUG and no other, for it is the largest piece of Good tobacco ever sold for 10 CENTS

Absolutely Pure-Delicious-Nutritious. The Breakfast Cocoa MADE BY WALTER BAKER & CO. LIMITED DORCHESTER, MASS. COSTS LESS THAN ONE CENT A CUP. NO CHEMICALS. ALWAYS ASK YOUR GROCER FOR WALTER BAKER & CO'S BREAKFAST COCOA MADE AT DORCHESTER, MASS. IT BEARS THEIR TRADE MARK LA BELLE CHOCOLATIERE ON EVERY CAN. AVOID IMITATIONS.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION Cures Where All Else Fails. BEST COUGH SYRUP. TASTES GOOD. USE IN TIME. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. 25 CTS.

STEEL WEB PICKET FENCE. CABLED FIELD AND HOG FENCE. Also CABLED FENCE, GARDEN AND RABBIT FENCE. We manufacture a complete line of Smooth Wire Fencing and guarantee every article to be as represented. If you consider quality we can save you money. Catalogue free. De Kalb Fence Co., 121 High Street, DE KALB, ILL.

WHY DON'T YOU BUY CORN? PRODUCER, sell your products and write to us for information how to make big money on the proceeds to the purchase of corn on margin. Inform us and look on speculation FREE. G. H. VAN WAGEN, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.



# TAKEN FROM THE ENEMY

INTERNATIONAL PRESS ASSOCIATION.  
BY PERMISSION OF  
RAND, McNALLY & CO.

## CHAPTER VII.

THE COLONEL informed his sister-in-law the same evening of the success of his expedition to Limehouse. He described his interview with Johnstone at some length, and with a good deal of dramatic skill.

"Then you entrapped the man rather than persuaded him?" she asked.

"I certainly did not intrust him with our secret," he replied. "That can be easily explained at any time before we reach St. Helena."

"And you have no fear that he will draw back when he finds out the real nature of the service required from him?"

"He's not that kind of man. Besides, whatever he may be, let me once get him on board, and I'll answer for his going through with the affair."

Camilla looked as if this remark was less unexpected than unwelcome.

"With—without any one else," she said, "whom you might wish to engage in a higher capacity, you would of course proceed openly?"

The colonel saw the point of this question at once, and felt himself in a difficulty. He had as yet come to no definite idea of how Dick was to be gained; he glanced at his sister-in-law and saw an indignant resolve overshadowed on her face. If he hesitated he was lost; she would resume her right of interference, and warn Estcourt.

All this flashed through his mind in an instant.

"Let us be quite candid with one another," he said. "If you will promise to leave me a free hand, I will undertake to write a plain, straightforward letter to Captain Estcourt, simply setting out our design, and asking him to join us."

"Very well," she said, coldly.

"You promise, then?" he asked.

"Of course," she said; "but in any case he needs no warning against an open attempt."

The colonel was inclined to think so too, but he said nothing, and retired to consider the matter more attentively in the diplomatic atmosphere of his own room.

During the next few days nothing more was heard of the subject. Dick called several times, and the colonel noted with satisfaction his growing intimacy with Camilla.

The end of the week—the last before the start—was now drawing near. The time had come for the colonel to spread his net, and he was ready in his place, waiting only for the favorable moment.

It was not long delayed. On the Friday afternoon Camilla asked him whether he expected to be much occupied on the following day.

"No," he replied; "I have no engagement whatever."

"I am told," she said, "that there are some fine Claudes and Watteaus at No. 9 Great Russell Street. The house is to be let furnished, and they allow one to walk in and see the pictures."

He bowed, to hide the cat-like eagerness of his eyes.

"I thought," she continued, "that it would be an agreeable way of passing the morning; and if you can come too, we might invite Captain Estcourt to accompany us. He said something about calling, and there's nothing to amuse him here. Then will you invite him?" she asked, after a pause.

"With pleasure," said the colonel, in his most formal and indolent tone, and the subject dropped.

After dinner the same evening he appeared in the drawing room with a sheet of paper in his hand.

"This," he said, holding it out to Camilla, "is a rough draft of the letter I propose writing to Estcourt, in accordance with our agreement of a few days ago."

She took it and read as follows:

"My Dear Captain Estcourt: My sister-in-law and I have more than once hinted to you how deeply we are devoted to the service of the Emperor Napoleon. And how cruelly we have felt his exile. A favorable opportunity has now presented itself for attempting his liberation, and we are to start almost immediately for our base of operations. From what you have already told us of your views on his majesty's imprisonment, and from the cordial and intimate friendship with which you have honored us, I am induced to hope that you will give us your loyal assistance in this expedition. If we may rely on you for this important service, will you be good enough to meet us at the time and place mentioned below, when I shall have the pleasure of introducing to you M. Carnac and M. le Comte de Rabodanges, two of our most trusted confederates. In case, however, you should unfortunately feel unable to join us, may I ask you to destroy this letter at once, and not refer to it again? We shall understand your silence as a refusal."

She weighed every phrase and every word with painful care, then tossed the paper back to him without comment.

"That meets with your approval, then?" he asked.

"On the contrary," she replied, "the whole thing is a folly, and meets with my disapproval; but if a letter must go, by all means let that be the form of it."

"You think it well calculated to achieve its object?" asked the colonel, with a pretense of anxiety.

She laughed sarcastically. He put

BY HENRY NEWBOLT.

on a look of dismay and disappointment.

"If you think it will fail," he said, "perhaps it would be better not to do it by writing at all."

Camilla smiled, but made no answer beyond a shrug of indifference.

"I might put it to him in words of the same plain fashion," he suggested, "I have made an appointment with him for 11 o'clock tomorrow morning, at Great Russell street; at least, I left a verbal message asking him to meet us, and I've no doubt that he'll be there."

She looked up as though she did not quite follow him.

"I could ask Carnac and Rabodanges to come too," he explained, "and then take the opportunity to bring the scheme before him while we are all together."

She was upon the point of vehemently rejecting this proposal, but two considerations made her pause. She could not but long to witness such a scene as the confused route of her brother-in-law and his allies, and she foresaw, in the second place, that she might be able, if present at the interview, to show Dick afterward that so shameful a proposal had not been made to him by any wish of hers.

At 10 the next morning the colonel slipped from the house unobserved, and by 10:30 he was posted at the northern end of the street in which Dick was lodging; his eyes were fixed on the door of the latter's house, but he kept himself completely out of sight.

He had not been watching three minutes when the door opened, Dick came out, and turned down the street in the opposite direction.

"I thought he'd be early," murmured the colonel to himself; "and I don't think there's much fear of his coming back."

He waited until his unconscious quarry had disappeared round the southern corner, and then hastened to the house. He rang the bell and a servant appeared.

"Is Captain Estcourt in?"

"No, sir; he's just gone out."

"Do you suppose he'll be long?"

"I shouldn't think so, sir; but he didn't say."

The colonel looked troubled.

"Will you leave your name, sir?" inquired the maid.

"I think," replied the visitor, "that I had better go to Captain Estcourt's room and write a note for him. My business is rather important, and I can't very well call again."

The girl opened the door wider and showed him upstairs; placed paper and ink before him, and waited by the door. The colonel wrote an exact copy of the letter he had shown to Camilla, only adding as the place of rendezvous "No. 9 Great Russell street," and "11 o'clock on Saturday morning, March 24th," as the time. Then he asked for sealing-wax and a taper, fastened up the letter with elaborate care, and handed it to the attendant maid. She placed it on the mantelpiece and went toward the door to show him down the stairs out of the house. He followed her down a few steps, and then stopped, with an exclamation, "I have left my gloves behind!" and he ran back before she could offer to go for him. He returned in an instant, but in that instant he had broken the newly made seal, opened the letter, folded it simply without fastening, and tossed it carelessly down again upon the mantel-piece.

"Be sure," he said, as he passed out, "that Captain Estcourt reads my note directly he comes home. I think you said that would not be long."

"No, sir, not long, I expect." And she closed the door behind him.

He hurried to his own house, to find Camilla waiting for him and the carriage at the door.

"We are late," she said; "it is just upon 11 now."

"I am sorry," he replied; "I have been round to Estcourt's rooms; he might as well have driven down with us; but he was not in, and I could not wait any longer."

She made no further remark, and they started at once. On arriving at the house they found Dick upon the doorstep. Camilla, who was dreading the decisive moment more and more, took comfort at the sight of his open smile and frank eyes, and unconsciously put more warmth than usual into her welcome. The colonel, too, greeted him with effusive cordiality, and seemed to take his presence as a personal favor.

"We are so very glad," he said, as they entered the house together, "that you have been able to join us. I thought you would myself, and, indeed, I said so to Madame de Montaut, but she seemed uncertain about it."

"How could you doubt it?" said Dick, turning to Camilla, with tender reproach. And he added, lowering his voice: "Surely you know that I would give up anything to go with you anywhere?"

The colonel laughed softly to himself, and examined a picture with great attention. The other two passed into the dining room. He did not follow them, but stayed behind to receive M. Carnac and Rabodanges, whom he was momentarily expecting.

Dick was in his happiest mood, and if he did not care much about the pictures, at any rate he thoroughly enjoyed the privilege of looking at them. He noted, with a lover's keenness, that Camilla's manner to him was changed and seemed to imply a new kind of relationship between them. What it meant he could not even guess, but certainly she was now quite a different being from the imperious beauty, whose wit had stricken him dumb on the night of the ball so long ago. She had a wistful look in her eyes, as though she would have asked something of him if she dared, and her air was almost that of one who clings to some one stronger for protection or support.

He was raised out of his natural diffidence by this delicate, unspoken flattery, and set high on a pinnacle of exalted hope, from which he now and again shot swift glances far into a gleaming future.

And all the time, in the room beneath, the colonel was relentlessly planning his downfall.

For no sooner had Dick and Camilla passed upstairs into the drawing room, which contained the more valuable paintings, than M. Carnac and the count arrived almost together.

The colonel took them into the dining room and closed the door.

"You will remember," he said, "our last meeting, and the resolutions then arrived at."

They bowed.

"I am happy," he continued, "to be able to report that my efforts have been crowned with complete success. I have engaged a daring and competent seaman to work my submarine boat, and I have secured an officer to command our vessel who is personally known to and esteemed by the admiral commanding at St. Helena."

M. Carnac looked flustered; this news had quite taken away the poor old gentleman's breath. But the count was enthusiastic, and warmly congratulated the colonel, plying him with strings of eager questions. M. de Montaut stopped him with a smile.

"Not so fast, my friend," he said; "the gentleman is in the house at this moment, and I shall have the pleasure of presenting him to you immediately. Of one thing, however," he continued, "I must warn you beforehand. He has given, so far, no more than a tacit assent to my invitation to join us, and it will therefore be as well to make no reference to the matter at present, beyond, of course, giving a cordial greeting to so invaluable an accomplice."

M. Carnac started; the word "accomplice" appeared to disagree with him unpleasantly. But both he and the count acquiesced, and M. de Montaut led them upstairs. Their voices, as they approached, startled Dick and Camilla in their seclusion, and the faces of both clouded at once.

"This is too bad!" he exclaimed, impatiently.

She looked troubled, and said in an anxious and deprecating tone: "It is only some friends whom we asked to meet us here."

"Oh!" he replied, "that's all right; your friends are mine." And the three gentlemen entered.

The formal introduction took place, and Camilla, seeing the dreaded ordeal close at hand, felt as though she must flee, or fall where she stood.

Her evident nervousness touched Dick, who naturally enough thought himself the cause of it. "She's afraid I resent their interruption," he said to himself; "I'll soon put that straight."

So he replied to the compliments of the two strangers with a cordiality even more marked than their own. "I look forward," he said, "to our becoming the best of friends. I hope you will always command me for any service in my power."

Camilla's heart failed her; the words seemed like an evil omen.

A sound like a chuckle was heard from the colonel.

"What are you laughing at?" Dick asked.

"Nothing," he replied; "but I am vastly pleased with this Claude. The Embarcation of St. Helena, I believe it is called."

Camilla turned deadly white.

"I am unwell; my head aches," she said. "Let us go home."

She took Dick's arm and he led her from the room.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## A Wonderful Organ.

The electric organ has been developed into a marvelous instrument. Its distinguishing feature is that by using the "console," a keyboard on a movable stand, the organ can be played from any point, or several organs can be played at the same moment, and by the same touch of the keys. So that, if the service of half a dozen or more churches could be so timed as to exactly correspond in the length of the respective parts of their ritual, one organist would suffice for them all. He would sit at the keyboard and perform his offertory, anthem, or hymn, as the case might be, and the pressure on the keys would make the electric contact, which would open the pneumatic valves in the pipes of all the instruments connected up by wires. The largest organ is controlled electrically with a simplicity, ease and absolute command of all its resources that is simply astounding. The organist touches a button, and the electric motors start the blowers, which are operated automatically, and which will continue to supply all the wind needed until they are stopped. At one time, organ playing was apt to be an exhausting gymnastic exercise, now the player actuates any or all of the stops by "stop keys," little ivory levers just over the keyboard, which are moved by a light touch of the finger, even without raising the hand from the keys. Heretofore, the organ had had its limitations of touch effects; the latest electric organ has what is termed a "double touch," an action of the keys which is so quick and elastic that pianoforte music can be played by it effectively and so delicate that it is capable of the finest "expression." The wires connecting the keyboard with the organ are run in a cable, and 2,000 are held in a conductor of 1½ inches diameter.

## Could Not Make Thibet.

Mr. Wilson relates an amusing story of an officer who determined to enter Chinese Thibet by stratagem. This officer managed to cross the frontier at night and so escaped the frontier guard. Next day, however, while he was journeying deeper into Thibet, the Thibetan soldiers overtook him and informed him that, as the country was unsafe because of robbers, they would go with him in order to protect him, to which arrangement the traveler was compelled to agree. In a few hours they came to a river, which was crossed by a rope bridge. The Thibetans passed over first, in order to show that the bridge was safe, and then the officer got into the basket and was pulled along by the Thibetans. Suddenly, however, they ceased pulling and left the Englishman hanging in midair above the rushing torrent.

In vain the traveler shouted to the Thibetans to pull; they merely smoked and nodded their heads. The hours passed and still the officer hung above the basket and was pulled along by the Thibetans. Suddenly, however, they ceased pulling and left the Englishman hanging in midair above the rushing torrent.

In vain the traveler shouted to the Thibetans to pull; they merely smoked and nodded their heads. The hours passed and still the officer hung above the basket and was pulled along by the Thibetans. Suddenly, however, they ceased pulling and left the Englishman hanging in midair above the rushing torrent.

In vain the traveler shouted to the Thibetans to pull; they merely smoked and nodded their heads. The hours passed and still the officer hung above the basket and was pulled along by the Thibetans. Suddenly, however, they ceased pulling and left the Englishman hanging in midair above the rushing torrent.

In vain the traveler shouted to the Thibetans to pull; they merely smoked and nodded their heads. The hours passed and still the officer hung above the basket and was pulled along by the Thibetans. Suddenly, however, they ceased pulling and left the Englishman hanging in midair above the rushing torrent.

In vain the traveler shouted to the Thibetans to pull; they merely smoked and nodded their heads. The hours passed and still the officer hung above the basket and was pulled along by the Thibetans. Suddenly, however, they ceased pulling and left the Englishman hanging in midair above the rushing torrent.

In vain the traveler shouted to the Thibetans to pull; they merely smoked and nodded their heads. The hours passed and still the officer hung above the basket and was pulled along by the Thibetans. Suddenly, however, they ceased pulling and left the Englishman hanging in midair above the rushing torrent.

## BACK TO THE STAGE.

EDWARD GORDON LAWRENCE AND HIS NEW PLAY.

To Star in "For Her Sake" Written by Himself—Story of His Labors in the Field of Dramatic Art—Is Expected to Make a "Hit."



EDWIN GORDON Lawrence, the actor, was born Nov. 1, 1859, at Philadelphia, Pa. He graduated from the Friends' School in that city when sixteen years of age, and commenced shortly afterwards to assist his father, Professor Philip Lawrence, as an instructor in the Lawrence School of Acting, which was originally in Philadelphia, but removed to New York in 1872. At the age of nineteen he commenced practical stage work as a member of Steele Mackaye's "Queen and Woman" company, and later followed that actor to the Madison Square Theater, as treasurer of the house. On Mr. Mackaye's retiring from the management he went with him as his private secretary. In the fall of 1881 he arranged with T. H. French to take the Union Square Theater success, "The Danicheffs," on the road, and toured with it through the country, playing the character of Isip, in which he met with considerable success. In the summer of 1882 his father died, and he retired from the stage to take charge

of the school, to which he has since devoted his entire attention, appearing only at benefits and special performances. In conjunction with his father he wrote the "Lawrence Reciter," and he recently issued his own work, "Simplified Elocution," a work which has been very strongly endorsed as a valuable aid to both students and teachers. Mr. Lawrence will return to the stage next season, when he will produce a romantic Russian drama, entitled "For Her Sake." He will begin his tour at the Leland Opera House, Albany, N. Y. He has been favorably known for many years as a teacher of elocution and instructor in dramatic art, and his skill in this direction, added to his early experience upon the stage, affords strong foundation for his hopes of success.

self. Her lips have a variety of expressions, and the fascinating dimples give them an infantile sweetness, but as she sits opposite to me, her eyes look at me with an intense steadfastness of gaze that is almost embarrassing. They are the eyes of an artist, deep, passionate, penetrating, seeming to dilate and change color as she speaks. Sometimes blue, then hazel, then at times, when deeply moved, almost black. When she dwells on her art she becomes very grave and earnest. It was only three years ago that she made her debut as Juliette at the Theatre de la Monnaie, in Brussels, and these three years of phenomenal success in all the great capitals of Europe were preceded by a long apprenticeship of hard study.

"I owe so much to my dear professor, Mme. Marchesi. See, I have her pictures about me. This one was given to me the day of my debut in Brussels, and this just before I started for America. She writes on it that she wishes me grand success. She will be glad to know that the dear American people have given me so beautiful a welcome. Ah! they have made me very happy. I caught the signs of tears on the long, curling lashes. And again the quick, "Why do I cry? you ask. Because I am happy, and an artist is always a bundle of nerves. No, I never cry before I appear on the stage. I do not eat or sleep, but cry? No. One must be courageous; one must resolve not to fail. Afterward, when the curtain is down, and it is all over, c'est fini. Then sometimes I cry, and it does me good. In one's home it makes no difference. And my rooms are my home. Do they not look pretty and homelike? I put my belongings about me, my piano, my books, my pictures, and behold, it is home anywhere!"

Stage Notes.

Paul Bourget is writing a one-act play in prose for the Comedie Francaise. The title is "The Screen."

Shakespeare is so popular in Italy that a sanguine Italian actor announces "Hamlet" is almost sure of a success.

Though a failure in Christiania and Copenhagen, "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" has been successful at Stockholm.

Herr Sudermann's latest play, "Happiness in a Corner" (Glück im Winkel), has just been produced at the Burg theater, Vienna.



FRANCES SAVILLE.

of the school, to which he has since devoted his entire attention, appearing only at benefits and special performances. In conjunction with his father he wrote the "Lawrence Reciter," and he recently issued his own work, "Simplified Elocution," a work which has been very strongly endorsed as a valuable aid to both students and teachers. Mr. Lawrence will return to the stage next season, when he will produce a romantic Russian drama, entitled "For Her Sake." He will begin his tour at the Leland Opera House, Albany, N. Y. He has been favorably known for many years as a teacher of elocution and instructor in dramatic art, and his skill in this direction, added to his early experience upon the stage, affords strong foundation for his hopes of success.

## TALK WITH SAVILLE.

The Beautiful American Girl Who Has Triumphed in Paris.

"Entrez!" or rather "come in," the latter with the slightest of foreign accents, and Madame Frances Saville rises from the piano and laughs merrily as she shakes hands. Frances Saville, the adored Traviata of the Parisians, the Juliette, who a few weeks previous stood before a vast audience at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, friendly and comparatively unknown, and had by the sheer force of her silvery voice, inimitable art, and that something more which means "I conquer where I will," unlocked the enthusiasm of a strange audience, was a puzzling face. As she stood up to receive me, a huge basket of yellow chrysanthemums on the piano behind her form a background against which her face and figure are outlined. She is not very tall, but slight, supple, and upright. The small shapely head is thrown back—a trifle defiantly, so I thought at first, but I afterward learned that it was the natural attitude of a brave, fearless woman. "I think I am courageous," she said, later on. "I fear to undertake nothing, and when I undertake, I succeed. I never had a horse. I could not conquer, and I ride like a bushranger." And then the face which had grown strong and masterful breaks into ripples. "You have a very pretty dimple." I remark somewhat impulsively. "One! I have two—that I know—am I not right?" and she laughs again, this time at herself, for Mme.

**HIGHER PRICES FOR POTATOES.**  
The John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., pay high prices for new things. They recently paid \$200 for a yellow rind watermelon, \$1,000 for 30 bu. new oats, \$300 for 100 lbs. of potatoes, etc., etc. Well, prices for potatoes will be high next fall. Plant a plenty, Mr. Wideawake! You'll make money. Salzer's Earliest are fit to eat in 25 days after planting. His Champion of the World is the greatest yielder on earth and we challenge you to produce its equal.

If you will send 14 cents in stamps to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will get, free, ten packages grains and grasses, including Tontine, Spurry, Giant Incarnate Clover, etc., and our mammoth catalogue. Catalogue 5c. for mailing, w.a.

**A Patron of Music.**  
The Emperor William's interest in music was (a Berlin correspondent says) lately shown in a very practical way. The other day, when he was shooting in the forests of Letzingen, the band of the Uhlans played selections during the dinner. The emperor, with his suite, went up to the musicians and made some observations about the way in which an Italian popular song, "Funiculi Funicula," had been played, saying that it should have been taken quicker. Thereupon the emperor took the baton, and under his conductorship the song had to be repeated. He further conducted some military marches. Five songs by Count Philip Von Eulenburg, the German ambassador in Vienna, pleased the emperor so much that all had to be repeated.

**Got the Letter.**  
There is a beneficent institution in Newark, N. J., known as the Female Charitable Society. The name of the superintendent is Miss Merry. A short time ago a woman who wished to take some of the children sent out by the society for two weeks in the country, addressed a letter in good faith to the superintendent as follows: "Miss Mary Female Charitable Society, Newark, N. J."

**A Novel Idea.**  
The Omaha Weekly World-Herald has struck another novel idea for increasing its circulation by offering large prizes to those new subscribers who construct the shortest sentence containing all the letters of the alphabet.

This is sort of reverse of last year's prize contest, when the object was to construct the largest number of words out of certain letters.

It will be interesting to note how short a sentence can be made and still contain all the twenty-six letters in the alphabet. The trouble, of course, will be to get in such letters as x, y, z and q.

Ex-Congressman Bryan, who edits the paper and preaches free silver coinage, must have a good inventive genius to devise these novel schemes.

**Den of Swindlers.**  
Bucharest, in Roumania, is known to-day as the greatest den of swindlers in the world. It is the exit, so to speak, the initiative station for the criminals of the Balkan states, whence they travel westward to Vienna, Berlin, Paris, London, Rome and New York.

# Hood's

Sarsaparilla has over and over again proved itself the best blood purifier medical science has ever produced. It cures when other medicines utterly fail. Its record is unequalled in the history of medicine. Its success is based upon its intrinsic merit. Hood's

## Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. \$1; 6 for \$5. Hood's Pills. Easy to buy, easy to take. Easy in effect. 25 cents.

World's Fair! HIGHEST AWARD.

## IMPERIAL GRANUM

Is Pure and unsweetened and can be retained by the weakest stomach.

A safe, easily digested FOOD for DYSPEPTICS!

Sold by DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE! John Harris & Sons, New York.

SWAMP KIDNEY, LIVER & BLADDER CURE.

At Druggists, 5c. per bottle. Advice & Pamphlet free. Dr. Kilmer & Co., Birmingham, N. Y.

THE REMEDY FOR ALL THE WORLD'S AFFLICTIONS. It has reduced the cost of food power to 1/10 of what it was. It has made bread, butter, and eggs as cheap as gold and silver. It has made the poor man's food as good as the rich man's. It has made the sick man's food as good as the healthy man's. It has made the old man's food as good as the young man's. It has made the weak man's food as good as the strong man's. It has made the poor man's food as good as the rich man's. It has made the sick man's food as good as the healthy man's. It has made the old man's food as good as the young man's. It has made the weak man's food as good as the strong man's.

It has made the poor man's food as good as the rich man's. It has made the sick man's food as good as the healthy man's. It has made the old man's food as good as the young man's. It has made the weak man's food as good as the strong man's.

It has made the poor man's food as good as the rich man's. It has made the sick man's food as good as the healthy man's. It has made the old man's food as good as the young man's. It has made the weak man's food as good as the strong man's.

It has made the poor man's food as good as the rich man's. It has made the sick man's food as good as the healthy man's. It has made the old man's food as good as the young man's. It has made the weak man's food as good as the strong man's.

It has made the poor man's food as good as the rich man's. It has made the sick man's food as good as the healthy man's. It has made the old man's food as good as the young man's. It has made the weak man's food as good as the strong man's.

It has made the poor man's food as good as the rich man's. It has made the sick man's food as good as the healthy man's. It has made the old man's food as good as the young man's. It has made the weak man's food as good as the strong man's.

It has made the poor man's food as good as the rich man's. It has made the sick man's food as good as the healthy man's. It has made the old man's food as good as the young man's. It has made the weak man's food as good as the strong man's.

It has made the poor man's food as good as the rich man's. It has made the sick man's food as good as the healthy man's. It has made the old man's food as good as the young man's. It has made the weak man's food as good as the strong man's.

It has made the poor man's food as good as the rich man's. It has made the sick man's food as good as the healthy man's. It has made the old man's food as good as the young man's. It has made the weak man's food as good as the strong man's.

It has made the poor man's food as good as the rich man's. It has made the sick man's food as good as the healthy man's. It has made the old man's food as good as the young man's. It has made the weak man's food as good as the strong man's.